



# CASE STUDY:

## Photonuclear Reactions on $^{242}\text{Pu}$

- Introduction
  - Nuclear Reactions
  - Cross Sections
  - Photonuclear Reactions
- Why Photoreactions on  $^{242}\text{Pu}$ ?
- Preliminary Studies (Is an experiment worthwhile?)
- Exercises



# Introduction

- Nuclear reaction
  - is a transformation of the nucleus of an atom by the incoming particle or photon. Incoming particle (or photon) is called projectile and the target is the original nucleus. Such reaction can lead to the formation of another, possibly chemically different isotope, called reaction product.
  - Target (projectile, emission) Product
  - $X(a,b)Y$
- Examples
  - $(n,g)$ ,  $(n,p)$ ,  $(p,n)$ ,  $(n,\alpha)$ ,  $(\gamma,n)$ , ...
- First nuclear reaction observed by Rutherford in 1919
  - $^{14}\text{N} + ^4\text{He}(\alpha) \rightarrow ^{17}\text{O} + ^1\text{H}(\text{proton})$
  - or  $^{14}\text{N}(\alpha,p)^{17}\text{O}$



## Introduction #2

- Cross-section
  - is used to describe the probability of interaction between a bombarding particle and the target nucleus. The cross section (denoted by Greek letter  $\sigma$ ) depends on the properties of target nuclei, on the properties of projectile and on the energy of the projectile.

- Thin target

$$\sigma [1\text{b}=10^{-24}\text{cm}^2] \quad n [1/\text{cm}^3] \quad \phi [1/\text{cm}^2]$$

$$d\phi/dx = \sigma n \phi$$

$n$  – number of target nuclei per volume

$\phi$  – flux of projectiles

$dx$  – thickness of the sample

Number of Nuclear Reactions per Volume



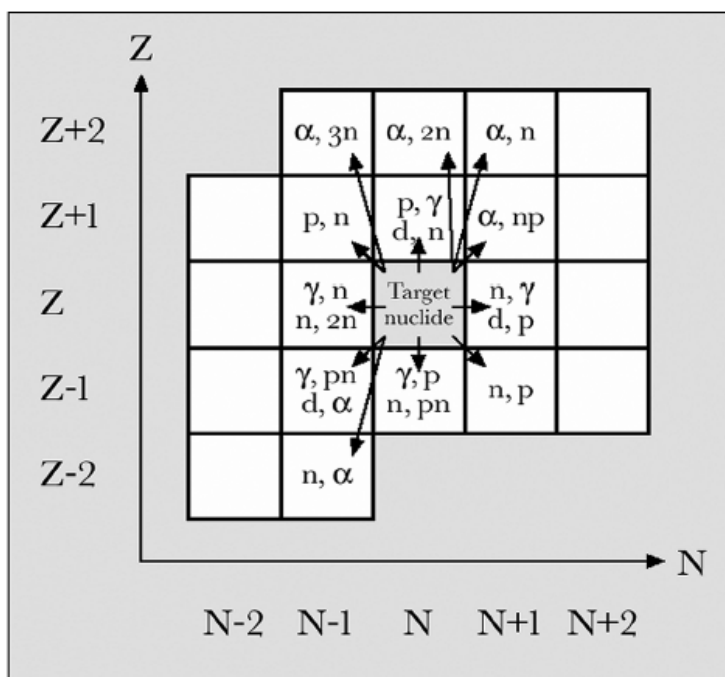
## Introduciton #3

- Photonuclear reactions
  - can be observed for gamma photons with energies above several MeV. The excitation functions ( $\sigma$ ) of all photonuclear reactions exhibit a large peak at photon energies from 25 MeV for light target nuclei to 14 MeV for heavy target nuclei.
  - This peak is named “giant dipole resonance” and is associated with collective oscillation of all the protons in the nucleus against the neutrons, which happens to be in resonance with the photon wave at this photon energy.
- There are many possible reactions at GDR
  - e.g.  $(\gamma, n)$ ,  $(\gamma, 2n)$ ,  $(\gamma, np)$ ,  $(\gamma, \alpha)$ ,  $(\gamma, n2p)$ ,  $(\gamma, 2np)$ , ..
  - In heavy nucleus (for Np and heavier) photo fission exhibits a sharp and important peak between 10 and 20 MeV.

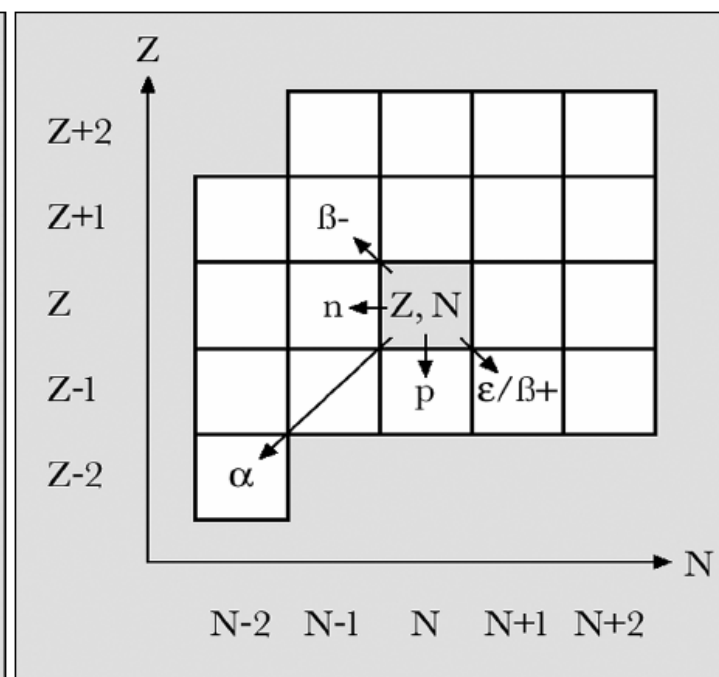


# Nuclear Reactions and Nuclides.net

- Reaction products on the nuclide chart.



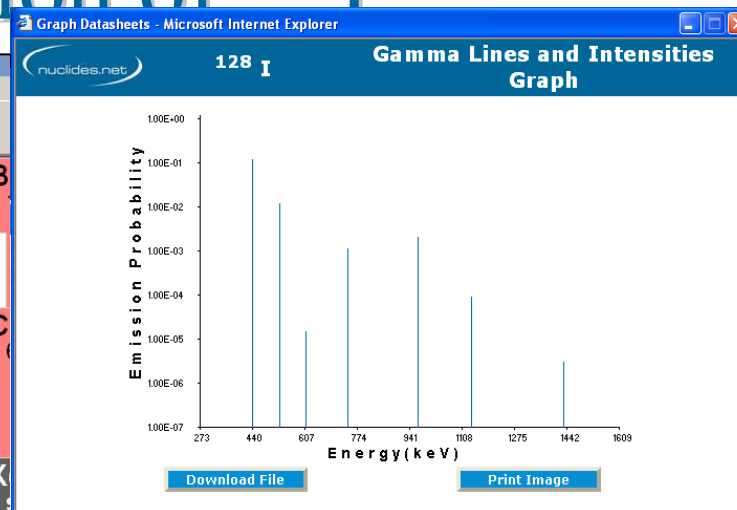
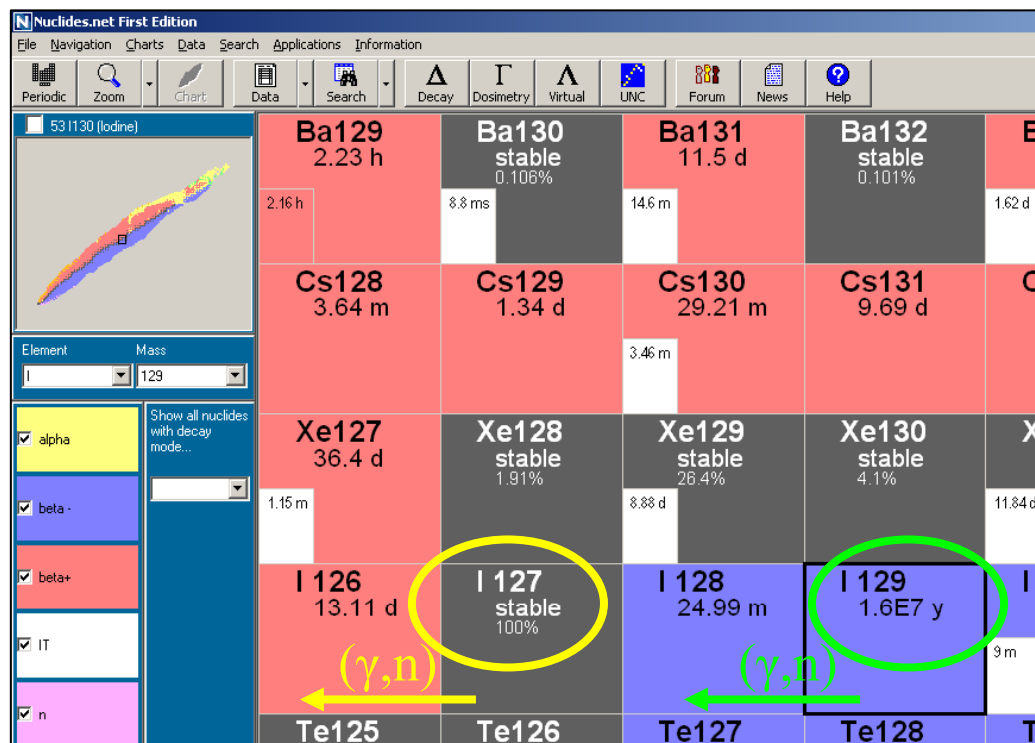
Relative locations of the nuclear  
reaction products.



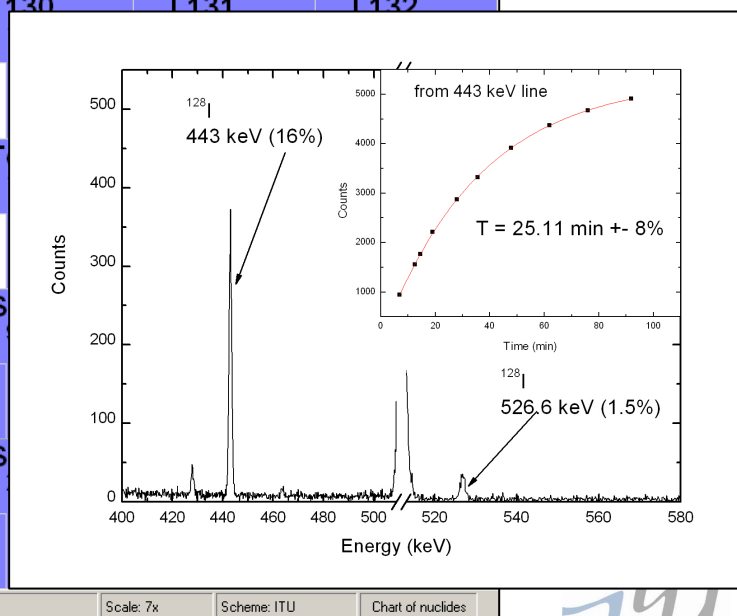
Relative locations of the  
compound nucleus decay products.



# Transmutation of $^{129}\text{I}$



High energy photons induce  $(\gamma, n)$  reactions on long-lived  $^{129}\text{I}$  to produce short-lived  $^{128}\text{I}$ . Similarly, the photons induce  $(\gamma, n)$  reactions on stable  $^{127}\text{I}$  to produce  $^{126}\text{I}$ . Both  $^{128}\text{I}$  and  $^{126}\text{I}$  can be detected with  $\gamma$  spectrometer.





# Transmutation of $^{129}\text{I}$

INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS PUBLISHING

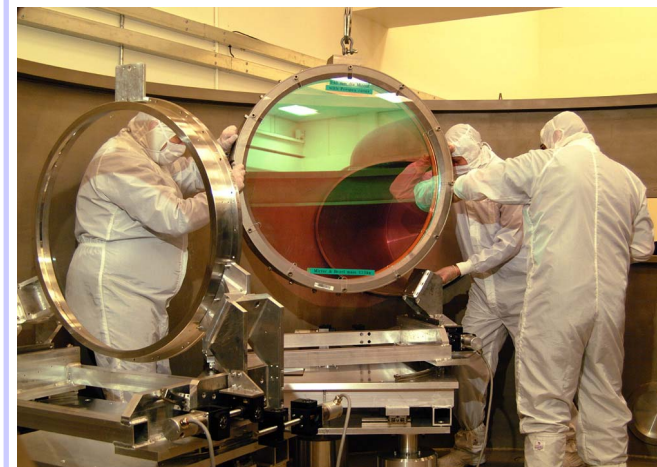
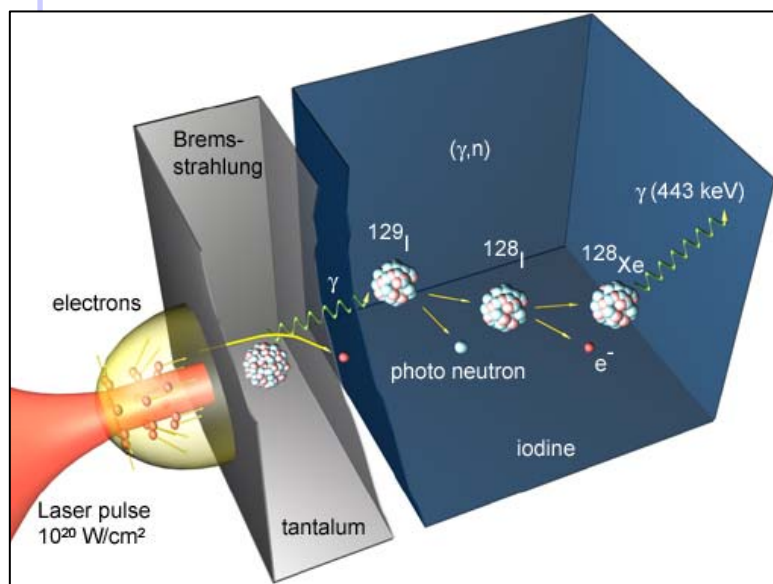
J. Phys. D: Appl. Phys. **36** (2003) L79–L82

JOURNAL OF PHYSICS D: APPLIED PHYSICS

PII: S0022-3727(03)67481-4

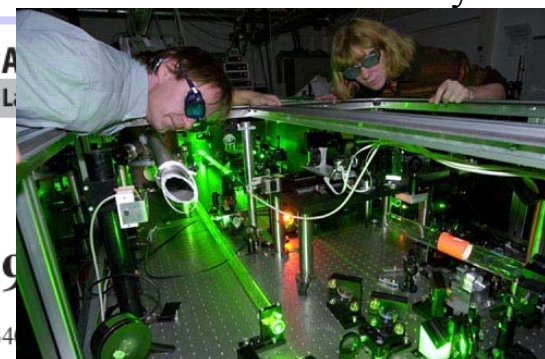
## RAPID COMMUNICATION

### Laser-driven photo-transmutation of $^{129}\text{I}$ —a long-lived nuclear waste product



VULCAN giant pulse laser at RAL

High repetition rate tabletop  
laser at Jena University



J. MAGILL<sup>1,\*</sup>  
H. SCHWOERER<sup>2,\*</sup>,  
F. EWALD<sup>2</sup>  
J. GALY<sup>1</sup>  
R. SCHENKEL<sup>1</sup>  
R. SAUERBREY<sup>2</sup>

### Laser transmutation of iodine-129

<sup>1</sup> European Commission, Institute for Transuranium Elements, Postfach 234

<sup>2</sup> Institut für Optik und Quantenelektronik, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Max-Wien-Platz 1,  
07743 Jena, Germany

$$^{129}\text{I} \sigma_{(\gamma,n)} = 97 \pm 40 \text{ mb}$$





# Photonuclear Reactions on Plutonium

- Interest in photonuclear cross section data
  - is powered by a number of different applications such as:
    - non-destructive detection of fissionable materials by gamma photons
    - cost effective intensive neutrons sources
    - transmutation of nuclear waste
    - medical applications
    - etc.
- As an example a preliminary study of an experiment involving photonuclear reactions on Pu will be presented
  - Literature survey and overview of the past experiments
    - How to find nuclear cross section data with Nuclides.net
  - ITU has a  $^{242}\text{Pu}$  sample
    - Purity and in-growth?
  - We would like to use gamma spectroscopy to detect nuclear reactions
    - Which reaction products can we detect?
    - How can we avoid any unwanted gamma background?



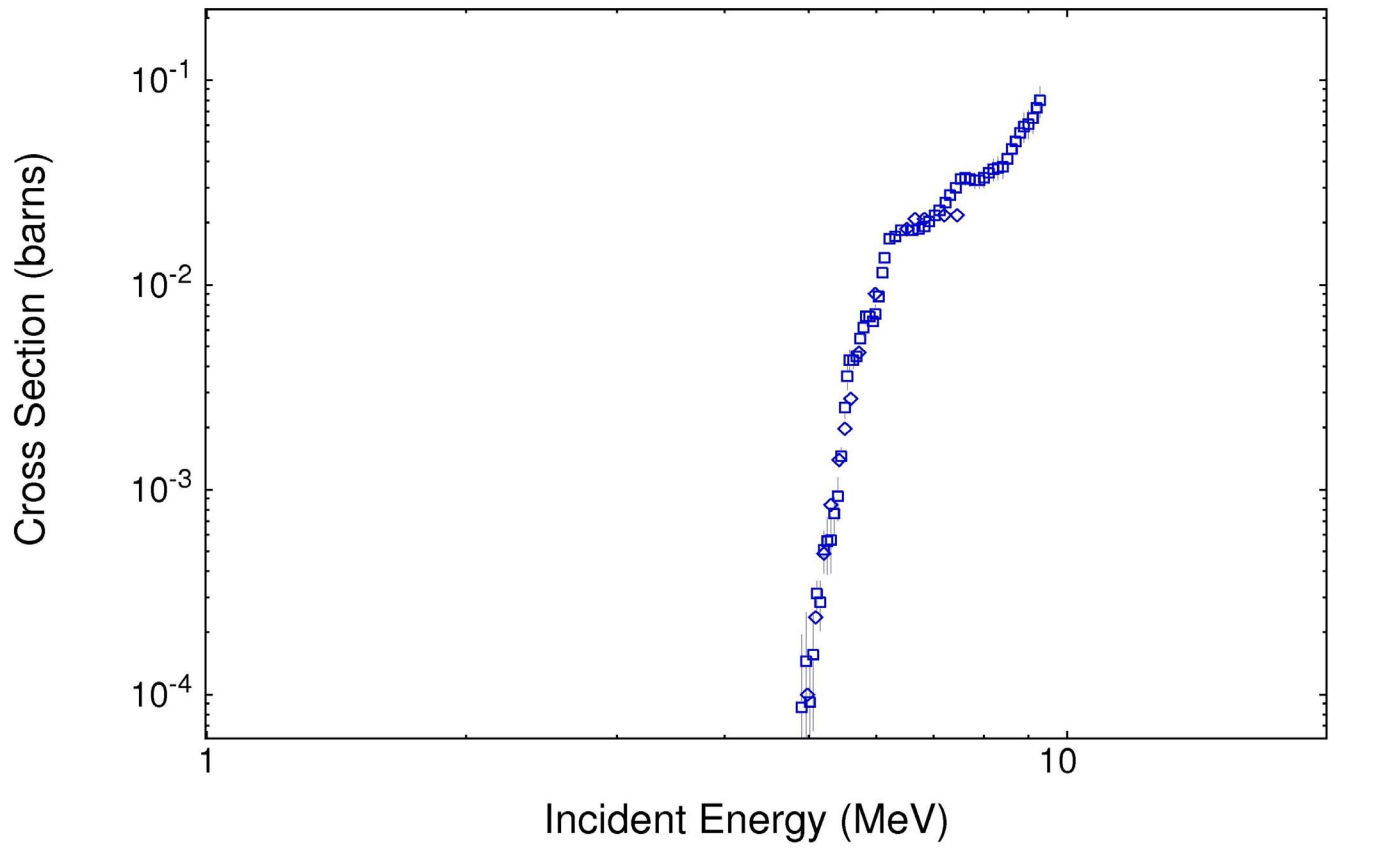


# How to search for experimental nuclear data?

Average neutron induced  $\sigma$  are under DataSheets

ILL 242(G,F)

EXFOR/WebLinux-0.1 Request: 3524/1, 2004-Sep-17 17:57:09



[Decay Data Home Page \(LBNL\)](#)

[+ Others](#)

[+ Organisations](#)

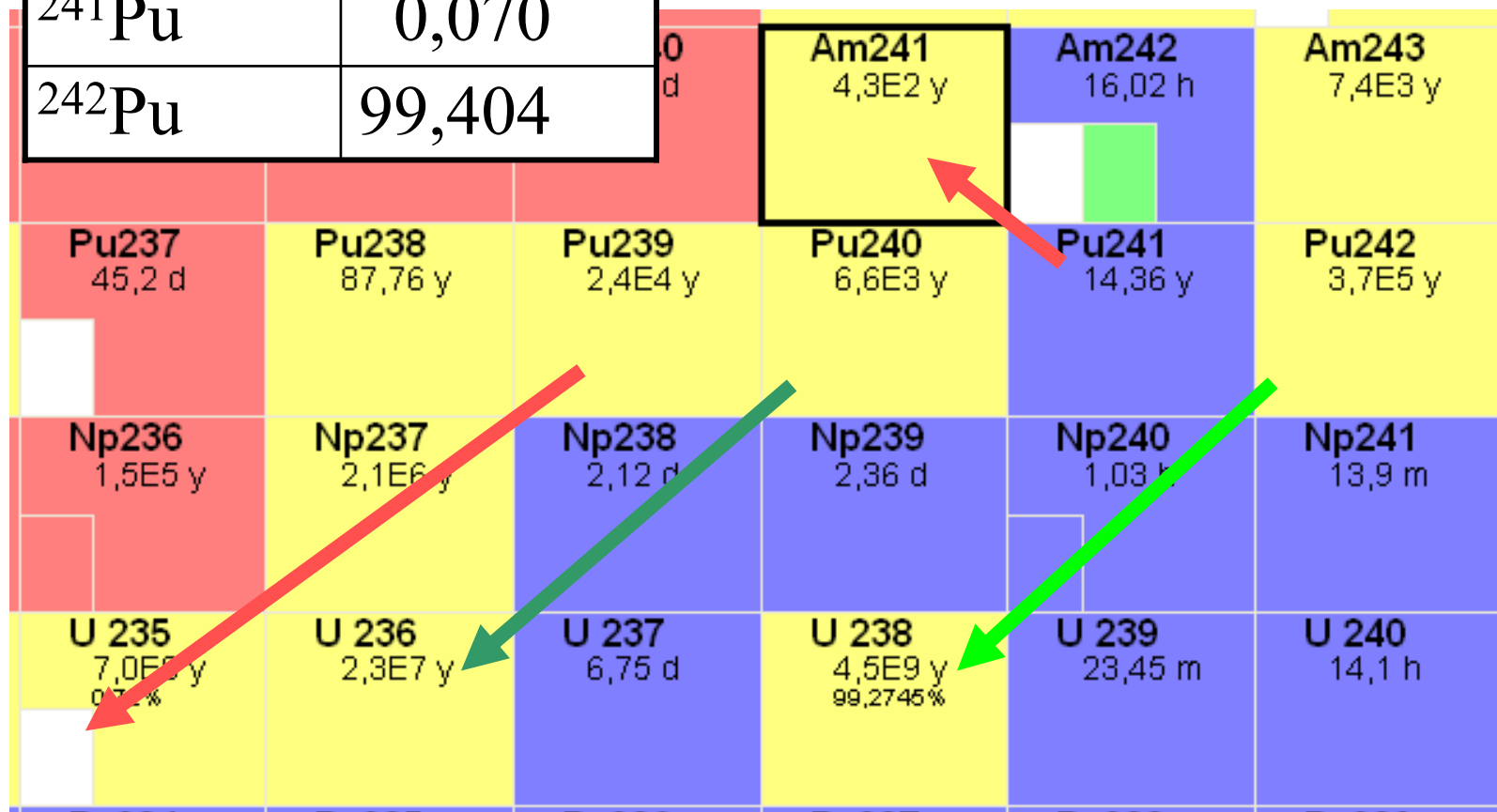


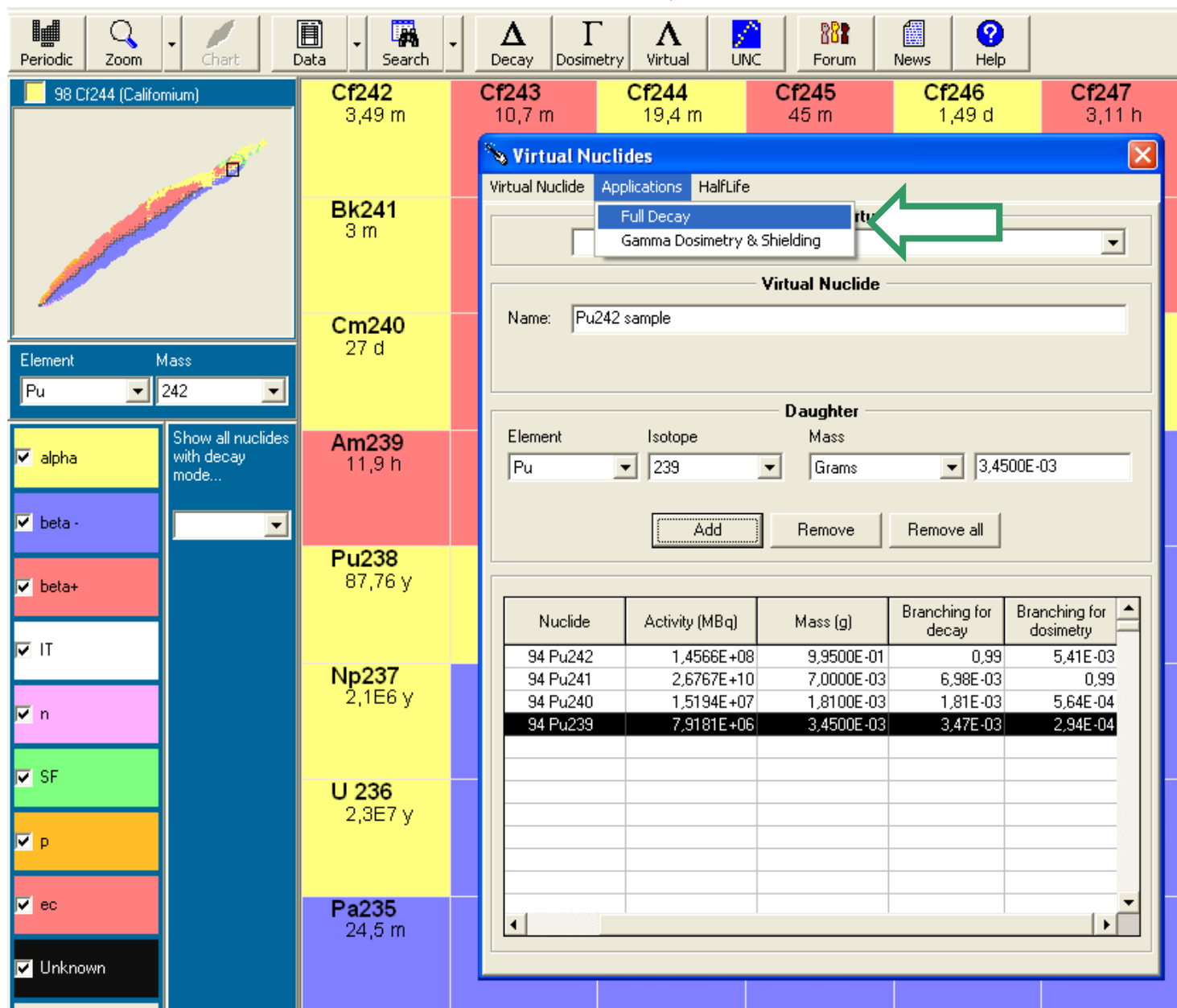
Check the

Pu sample composition  
(average of 2 analyses,  
performed in Feb. 1992)

y?

$^{239}\text{Pu}$	0,345
$^{240}\text{Pu}$	0,181
$^{241}\text{Pu}$	0,070
$^{242}\text{Pu}$	99,404





Full Decay - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back

Forward

Search

Home

Stop

Print

Media

Links

Address: http://139.191.191.201/Nuclides/Decay/N2K\_FD\_Engine.asp?fr=VB&mi=1163390&uk=02500803041048190001

Full Decay

Virtual Nuclide

Options

Quantity: Grams

Time: Years

1.00726

12

Distance(cm): 100

Number of time steps: 1

Min. Prod.: 1E-04

N° Chains: 9

Start

Reset

Parent+Daughters	N(atoms)	M(g)	A(Bq)
94 Pu242	2.4752E+21	9.9492E-01	1.4564E+08
92 U238	5.5115E+16	2.1787E-05	2.7095E-01
90 Th234	8.0747E+05	3.1381E-16	2.6879E-01
94 Pu241	9.7981E+18	3.9220E-03	1.4997E+10
95 Am241	7.6077E+18	3.0452E-03	3.8663E+08
93 Np237	8.0486E+16	3.1682E-05	2.2455E+02
86 Rn222	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
94 Pu240	4.5347E+18	1.8076E-03	1.5174E+07
92 U236	5.7459E+15	2.2522E-06	5.3888E+00
94 Pu239	8.6876E+18	3.4486E-03	7.9145E+06
92 U235 m	1.7127E+10	6.6848E-12	7.9145E+06
92 U235	2.9956E+15	1.1692E-06	9.3488E-02
92 Pu238 92Am18	1.1000E+03	3.7993E-17	0.0000E+00
Total :	2.5060E+21	1.0072E+00	1.5561E+10

Print

Graph

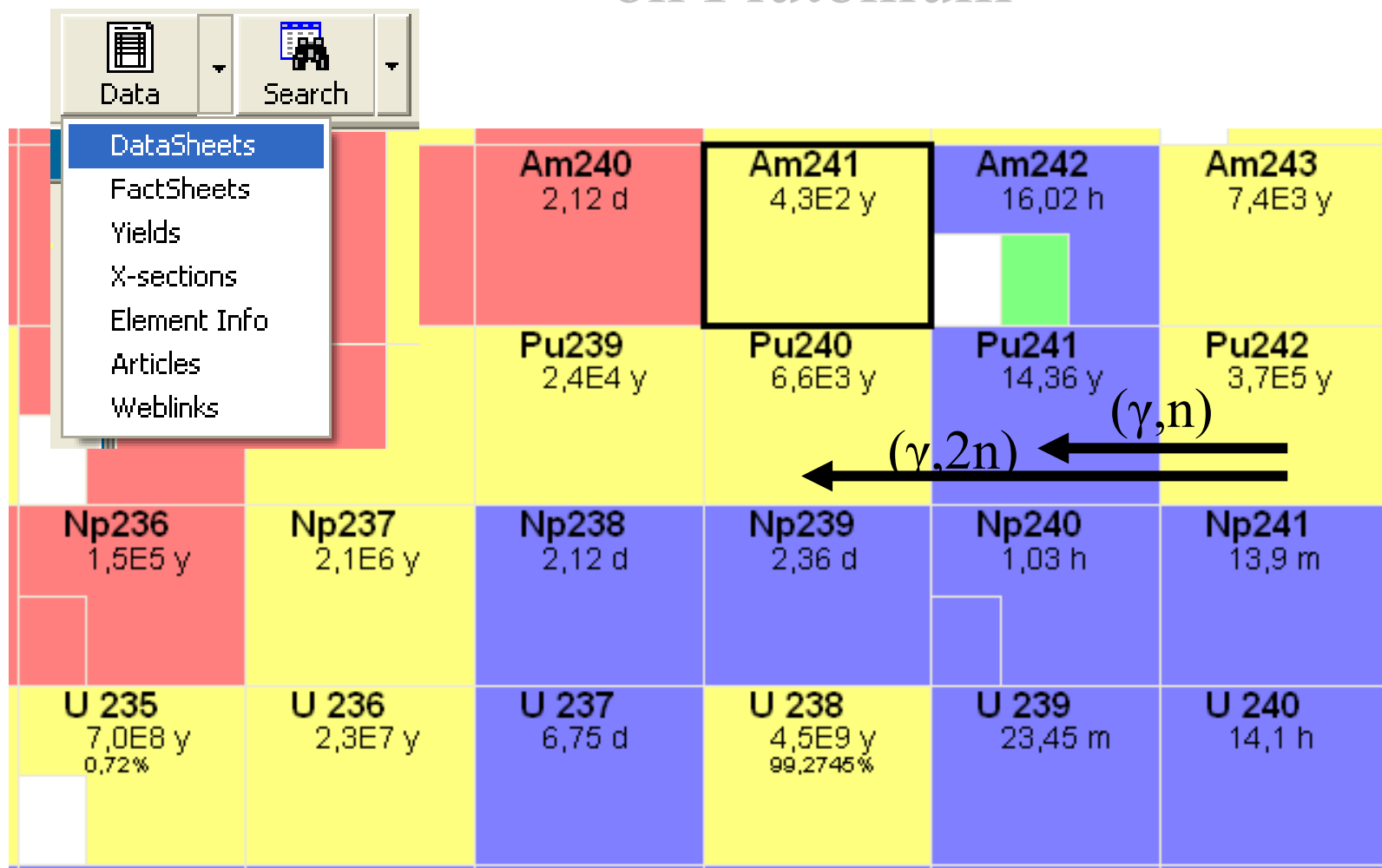
Details

Wird geöffnethttp://139.191.191.201/Nuclides/Decay/RS\_FD\_Engine.asp?\_method=REngine&\_mttype=execute&pcount=98p0=025008030410481

Internet



# Photonuclear reactions on Plutonium



Exercise 1: Can we detect  $^{240}\text{Pu}$  or  $^{241}\text{Pu}$  with Ge detector?

Answer 1: Probably not



## Photonuclear reactions on Plutonium #2

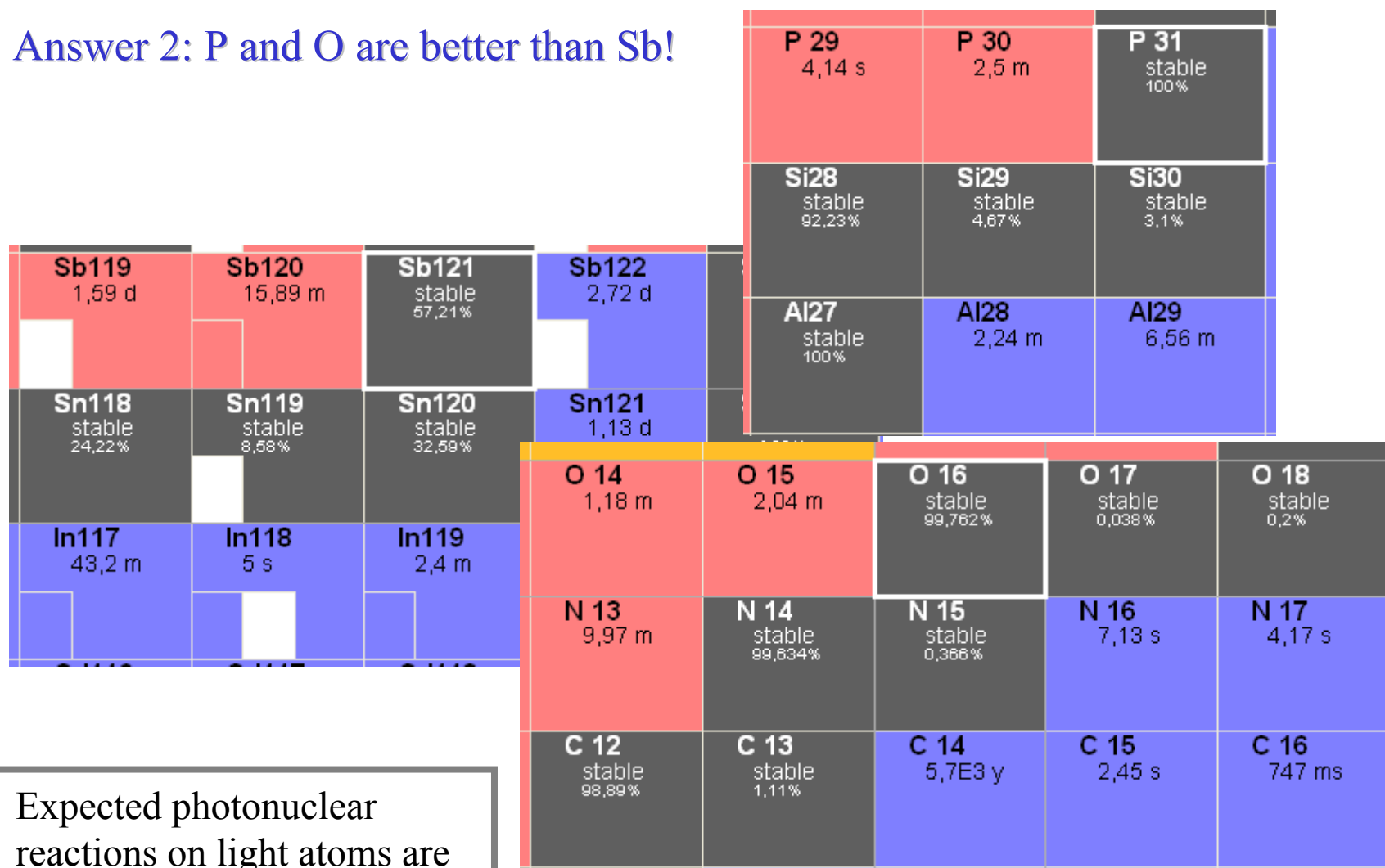
- We can select between different Plutonium forms
  - PuSb, PuP or PuO<sub>2</sub>
- Which matrix is better to use?
  - We would like to reduce the  $\gamma$  background after irradiation

Find the matrix which has  
photonuclear reaction products with  
short half-life and/or no gamma lines.



## Exercise 2: Which form is better: PuSb, PuO<sub>2</sub> or PuP?

Answer 2: P and O are better than Sb!



Expected photonuclear reactions on light atoms are  $(\gamma, n)$ ,  $(\gamma, 2n)$ ,  $(\gamma, np)$ ,  $(\gamma, \alpha)$





# Conclusions

- In this feasibility study of photonuclear reactions on plutonium:
  - We have used the Nuclides.net to get an overview over different nuclear reactions and reaction products
  - We have used DataSheets and searched for additional nuclear data on the web through the Weblinks of the Nuclides.net
  - We have used Virtual Nuclides module and Decay module of the Nuclides.net to study the sample properties

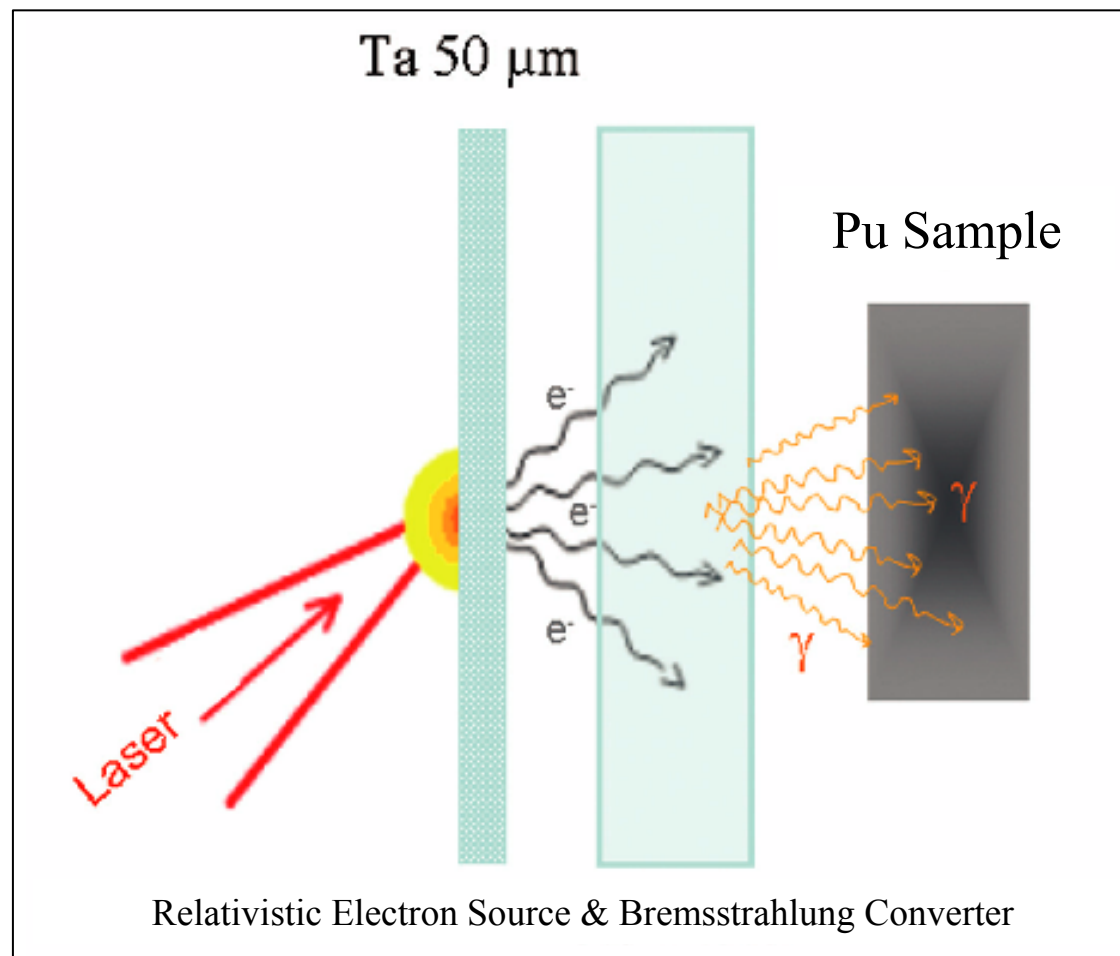


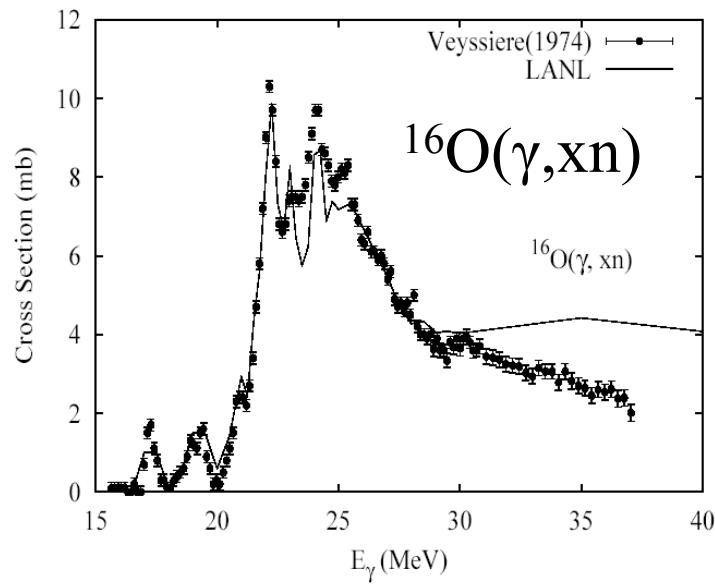
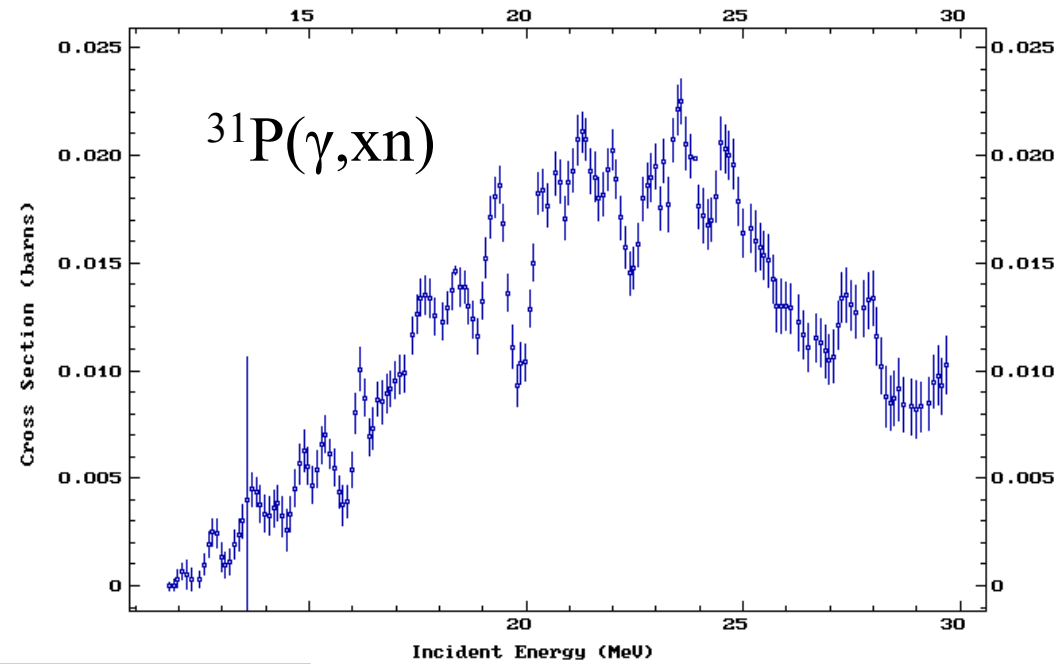
EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL  
Joint Research Centre

Joint Research Centre

# Thank You For Your Attention!







Data source: EXFOR

